किया है ताकि स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटकों के लिए आवास की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

पर्यटक आवास के लिए अतिरिक्त उपयुक्त कमरों वाले मकानों के मालिकों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध किया जाएगा ताकि विदेशी तथा स्वदेशी पर्यटकों को सस्ता, स्वास्थ्यकर और साधारण आवास उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ।

चार क्षेत्रीय समितियों का गठन किया गया है जिनमें केन्द्र व राज्य के पर्यटन विभागों, यात्रा व्यवसाय तथा जिला प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधियों को रखा गया है और ये समितियां मानदण्ड टैरिफ एवं दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, जिनमें उपयुक्तता, गम्य मार्ग, उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सुविधाएं, आदि जैसी बातें शामिल हैं, पेइंग गैस्ट के लिए आवास का पंजीकरण करने के लिए सक्षम हैं । कुछेक राज्य सरकारों को भी इस व्यवस्था में सम्मिलित किया गया है जिनकी ऐसी ही स्कीमें हैं ।

इस आवास की उपलब्धता का व्यापक प्रचार किया जाएगा ।

Government's failure to contain price rise

*96. SHRl N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased *to* state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have failed to arrest the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities, even after the completion of one year of its rule;

(b) if so, what were the prices of the essential commodities at the time the present Government came into power and what are the pride's after the completion of one year of its rule;

(c) what is the breakup of the wholesale and the consumer price index during the last eight months, month-wise indicating the sector-wise breakup; and

(d) what are the reasons for the failure of Government in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a), (b) and (d) The price situation of essential commodities at the time of assumption of office and after completion of one year by the Government is given at Statement (*.See* below).

The first year of the Government in office was a difficult year characterised as it was by the rapercussiong' of the Gulf war, general recession in the economy, sluggish growth of agricultural production and balance of payments crunch which together put a continuous pressure on prices. To bring price situation under control, the Government initiated a number of steps for maer.o-economic stabilisation during the year. These measures helped to arrest the inflationary spiral in the economy, particularly in essential commodities and a downturn in prices was set in from September 1991. The rate of inflation which was 12.1 per cent when the government assumed office and which peaked at 16.7 per cent in August, 1991 declined to 13.6 per cent at the end of March 1992 and to 11.4 per cent on June 20, 1992.

The annual rates of inflation in food articles and food products, which include most of the essential commodities, have been brought down to 16.6 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively from- 17.4 per cent and 13.6 per cent a year ago. The prices of many essential commodities such as grafts masur, onions, fruits (mangoes, oranges), eggs, condiments ft spices (black pepper, dry ginger betelnuts and garlic), tea, coffee groundnut oil, khandsari, gur, kerosene, etc. have decreased during the last one year. High rate of inflation is still persisting in some essential commodities such as rice, wheat jowar, bajra, atta, soft coke etc. on and count of demand and supply imbalances increase in administered prices, including procurement/issue prices of these com modifies. The rate of inflation in respec of most of the essential commodities i

lower than last year which is a clear indication that the Government policies on combating inflation have started yield-

(e) The breakup of wholesale and consumer price index daring the last eight months in respect of major commodity groups is given below at tables 1 and 2:

Table

Wholestle Price Indices—month *and* sectorwise*, faring the last eight months.*

(Base : 1991—82-100

Month	All Commodities	Primary Articles	Fuel, Power Light and Lubricants	Manufactured Products
Nov, 1991	212-4	226.3	199.7	206.7
Dec 1991	213.2	227.5	202.2	207.2
Jan. 1992	215.3	229.1	209.6	208.5
Feb 1992	216. 4	229. 3	209 6	210.3
March., 1992 .	217. 7	227.0	213.5	213. 2
April,1992	217-9 (p)	229- 0 (P)	213. 5 (P)	212.4 (P)
May, 1992	219 7 (P)	230.6 (P)	214- 0 (P)	214.5 (P)
June, 1992	221.8 (P)	231 *6* (P)	214-1 (P)	217.7 (P)

P—Provisionnal.

Table 2 *Movement in CPI (IW) (Base :* 1982—100)

Year all	Month (Weight	%	General (100.00)	Food (57.00)	Fuel&. (6.28)	Light
1	2		*3*	4	5	
1991.	Sep.		221	234	202	
	Oct.		2:23	236	202	
	Nov.		225	240	203	
	Dec.		223	239	204	
	Jan.		228	242	207	
1997	Feb.		229	241	212	
	Mar.		229	241	212	
	Apr.		231	243	214	
	May		234	N.A.	N.A.	

Statement

Wholesale Pace indices of essential Commodities at the time of assumption of office and afte completion of one year in office by the Government.

(Base : 1981-82=100)

S, No.	Commodity	WW on 22-6-91	WPI on 20-6-92(P)
1	All commodities	199.2	221.8
2.	Rice	229.7	267. 9
3	Foodgrains	193.6	244.5
4	Cereals	185.5	242.3
5	Rice	195.2	249.0
6	Wheal	173.9	219.9
7	Pulses	244.3	258 5
8	Fruits & Vegetables	255.8	174.9
9	Milk	233.2	252.
10	Eggs, Fish and Meat .	219.2	245.
11	Condiments & spices	380.1	488.9
12	Te*	306.7	303.0
13	Sug»r	147.4	173.
14	Gur	177.0	171.3
15	Rape & Mustard oil.....	211.3	213.3
16	Groundnut oil.....	262.2	*20.25*
17	Hydrogsnated Vaiwapati	271.5	275.7
1!	Salt	187.3	206 9
19	Kerosent	161.4	146.7
20	Long cloth/sheeting	155.0	169.2
21	Dhoties, sarees & voik	173.2	194.2
22	Washing Soap (household laundry) .	167.9	193.3
23	Safty matches	134.4	140.2

Provisionial-